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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

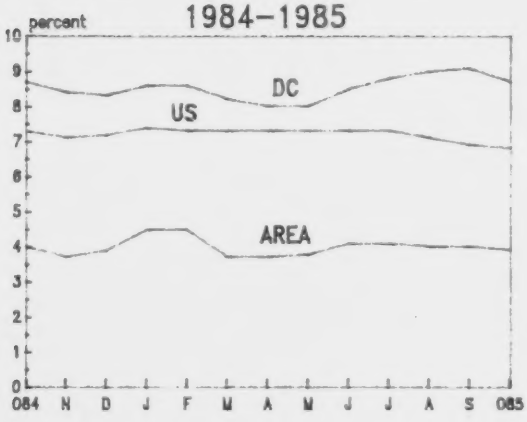
DATA FOR OCTOBER 1985 DECEMBER 20, 1985

D.C. Jobs & Employment Up in October, Unemployment Down

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

OCTOBER

1984–1985



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

After increasing for four consecutive months, the District's unemployment rate dropped sharply from 9.1 percent in September, 1985 to 8.7 percent in October, 1985. As job opportunties expanded in the District (3,800) and the Area (14,900), employment among District residents rose over the month, contributing to the 0.4 percentage point decline in the unemployment rate. A sharp drop (5.9 percent) in the number of unemployed District residents also contributed to the 0.4 percentage point decline in the City's unemployment rate. In October, total unemployment stood at 28,000--down 1,000 from the previous month. Employment among District residents increased modestly (1,900) over the month--reaching 292,700 in October. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate was virtually unchanged at 6.8 percent, dropping 0.1 percentage point over the month.

Compared to year ago estimates (October, 1984 to October, 1985) the employment situation of District residents is unchanged. Since October, 1984, the District's jobless rate has held steady at 8.7 percent. Over the year, the increase in joblessness (300) just

Job Service . . .

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District of Columbia Government
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Matthew F. Shannon
Director

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE 50 1935-1985 FIVE DECADES – INSURING THE AMERICAN DREAM

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
October 1985 a/

	October b/ 1985	September c/ 1985	October 1984	Net Change From September 1984	September 1985	October 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	320,700	319,800	319,600	318,100	900	1,100
Total Employment	292,700	290,800	292,000	290,100	1,900	700
Total Unemployment	28,000	29,000	27,700	28,000	-1,000	300
Unemployment Rate d/	8.7	9.1	8.7	8.8	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,048,900	2,034,400	1,982,200	1,961,800	14,500	66,700
Total Employment	1,968,200	1,952,600	1,903,000	1,884,700	15,600	65,200
Total Unemployment	80,700	81,800	79,100	77,100	-1,100	1,600
Unemployment Rate d/	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,728,300	1,714,600	1,662,500	1,643,700	13,700	65,800
Total Employment	1,675,600	1,661,800	1,611,100	1,594,700	13,800	64,500
Total Unemployment	52,700	52,800	51,500	49,100	- 100	1,200
Unemployment Rate d/	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.
d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

offset the increase in employment (700), resulting in no change in the District's jobless rate. Between October, 1984 and Octcober, 1985, the Nation's civilian unadjusted jobless rate declined from 7.0 percent to 6.8 percent.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

The Area and Suburban unemployment rates declined slightly, by 0.1 percentage points over the month. In October, 1985, the Area and Suburban unemployment rates were 3.9 percent and 3.0 percent. Area employment rose by 15,600 over the month to 1,968,200, while Suburban employment increased by 13,800, over the month to 1,675,600. Since peaking in July of this year, total unemployment has declined marginally in the Area and Suburbs. Between September, 1985 and October, 1985, total unemployment declined from 81,800 to 80,700 in the Area and from 52,800 to 52,700 in the Suburbs.

Compared to year ago estimates (October, 1984 to October, 1985) the employment situations of Area and Suburban residents have improved very little. In both the Area and Suburbs, growth in employment has just out-paced growth in the labor force, resulting in over-the-year declines in their jobless rates of 0.1 percentage point. Between October, 1984 and October, 1985, employment in the Area increased by 3.43 percent to 1,968,200, while the labor force increased by 3.37 percent to 2,048,900. As a consequence of this growth, total joblessness rose by 1,600 to 80,700 and the jobless rate declined from 4.0 percent to 3.9 percent. In the Suburbs, employment increased over the year by 4.00 percent to 1,675,600 and the labor force increased by 3.96 percent to 1,728,300. With growth in employment just out-pacing growth in the labor force, total joblessness in the Suburbs rose by 1,200 over the year and the jobless rate declined from 3.1 percent to 3.0 percent.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA by City and County

	Oct. a/ 1985	Sept. b/ 1985	Oct. 1984
Washington, D.C.	8.7	9.1	8.7
Alexandria City	4.6	4.7	4.3
Fairfax City	3.8	3.6	4.0
Falls Church City	3.9	4.2	4.9
Manassas City	3.2	3.2	2.4
Manassas Park City	2.0	2.4	1.8
Arlington County	4.1	4.0	3.5
Fairfax County	3.2	3.3	2.7
Prince William County	2.7	3.0	2.4
Loudoun County	2.9	3.0	2.7
Stafford County	3.3	3.0	2.6
Montgomery County	2.5	2.4	2.9
Prince Georges County	3.1	3.1	3.5
Frederick County	2.3	2.3	3.2
Calvert County	2.8	2.7	3.8
Charles County	2.3	2.3	2.7

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

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We are the single largest source of job-ready applicants in the District of Columbia.

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We refer candidates for interviewing at your convenience.

Don't be a last minute shopper. Place your job order *today* by calling

Holiday Helpers Hotline

724-3785

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

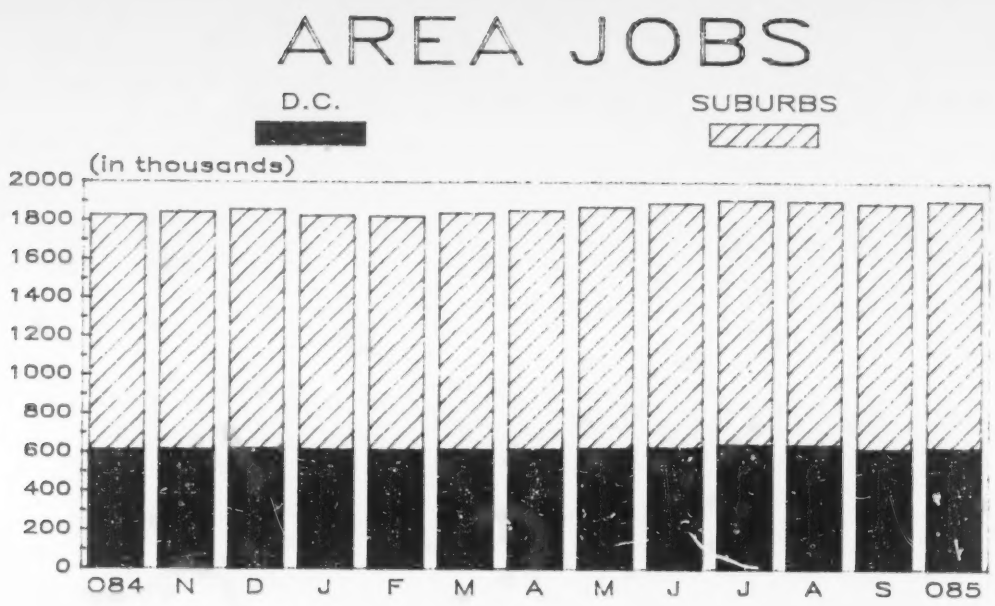
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	October a/ 1985	September b/ 1985	October 1984	October a/ 1985	September b/ 1985	October 1984
TOTAL	627.0	623.2	612.1	1,904.9	1,890.0	1,825.7
Total Private Sector	368.7	366.1	358.8	1,355.0	1,344.6	1,283.1
Manufacturing	14.9	14.8	14.8	79.5	78.8	77.8
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.5	38.3	37.2
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.5	3.0
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.9	21.1	19.9
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.1	13.7	14.3
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.0	40.5	40.6
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.1	4.9
Printing & Publishing	11.6	11.6	11.8	29.7	29.1	29.5
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.3	6.3	6.2
All Other Manufacturing	3.3	3.2	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
Construction	12.1	12.1	11.3	112.0	111.4	98.8
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	26.8	26.8	26.1	90.4	90.2	84.9
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.3	4.4
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.2	39.5	36.1
All Transportation	8.9	8.9	8.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	17.9	17.9	17.6	46.9	46.4	44.4
Trade	65.9	65.5	64.2	383.8	377.7	366.7
Wholesale	9.9	9.7	9.8	71.3	71.2	69.4
Retail	56.0	55.8	54.4	312.5	306.5	297.3
General Merchandise	4.9	4.9	4.8	38.1	35.2	35.9
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.1	42.4	40.8
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.9	34.0	32.3
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.3	20.2	21.0
Eating and Drinking Places	28.6	28.6	27.3	104.2	103.8	99.5
All Other Retail	22.6	22.3	22.3	71.9	70.9	67.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	36.3	36.3	35.9	110.8	110.3	105.2
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.1	21.5	21.5	20.8
All Other	29.0	29.0	28.8	89.3	88.8	84.4
Services	212.6	210.5	206.4	577.5	575.1	548.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.5	12.3	12.3	29.0	28.8	27.5
Personal Services	4.2	4.2	4.1	22.2	21.7	20.9
Business Services	44.3	44.2	42.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.4	30.4	30.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	21.0	20.9	19.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.7	30.6	30.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	69.5	67.9	67.4	526.3	524.6	500.3
Government	258.3	257.1	253.3	549.9	545.4	542.6
Federal Government	209.3	209.0	206.0	351.2	351.0	352.6
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	198.7	194.4	190.0
D.C. Government	43.9	43.0	42.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised,

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



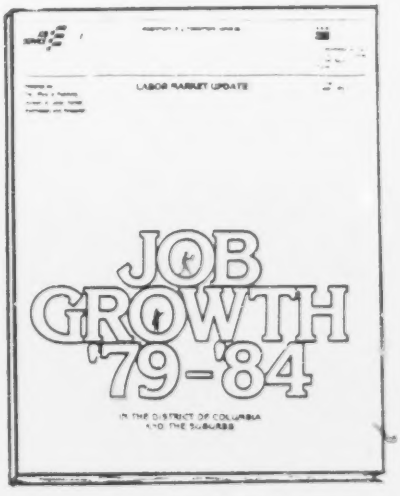
JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For October, there was a record 627,000 jobs in the District, an increase of 3,800 from September. Almost all of this increase was generated by hiring in the private sector. Services was the leading industry with 2,100 new jobs, followed by Wholesale/Retail Trade (400), and Manufacturing (100). Employment in virtually all of the other industries, was stagnant between September and October. In the public sector, the number of District Government jobs grew by 2.1 percent (900 jobs) and Federal Government jobs grew by 0.1 percent (300 jobs).

Over the year (October, 1984 to October, 1985) the number of District jobs grew by 14,900. Sixty-six percent of total jobs growth was in the private sector (9,900 jobs). The growth leader again was the Services industry with 6,200 new jobs followed by Wholesale/Retail Trade (1,700). Just over thirty percent of the growth in the Services industry was in Business Services (1,900). Public sector growth resulted from positive movement in both the Federal Government (3,300) and the District Government (1,700) over the year.

Job Growth in the Suburbs

Due to strong advances in both the public and private sectors, the number of Suburban jobs rose by 11,100 between



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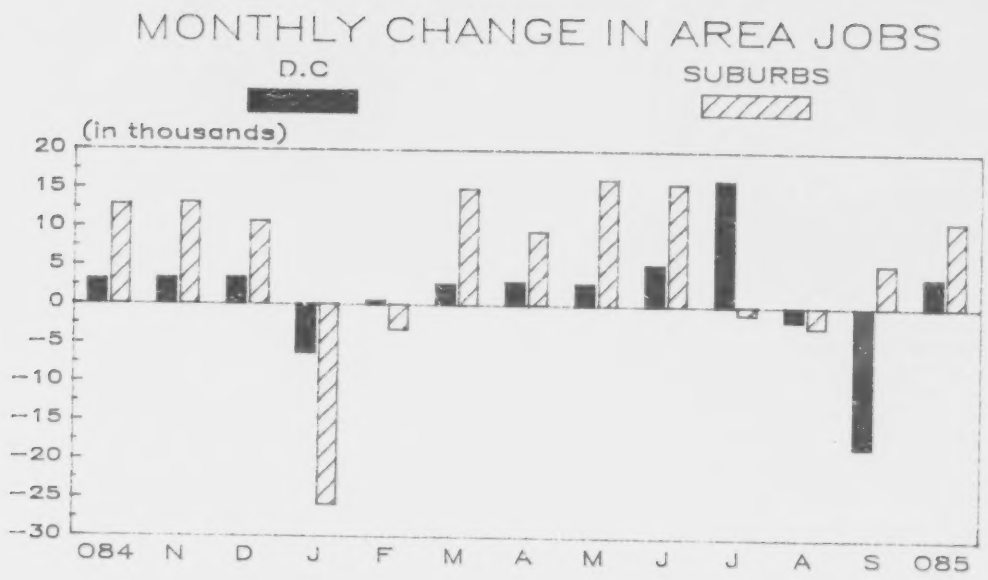
The Labor Market Update "Job Growth '79-'84" compares job creation over the past five years for the Area, the District, Northern Virginia, and the Maryland suburbs. Free copies may be obtained by calling the Labor Makert Information Division (202) 639-1642 or the D.C. Occupational Information Coodinating Committee (202) 639-1083.



September and October of this year--a 0.9 percent increase. Public sector growth occurred in State and Local Government (3,400 jobs). The number of Federal jobs declined marginally over the month by 100.

In the private sector, employment edged up 0.8 percent (7,800 jobs). A large portion of this increase was in the Wholesale/Retail Trade industry, with 5,700 jobs. All other industries in the private sector realized small gains, except for Mining, which remained constant.

Over the year, however, Suburban jobs have expanded by 5.3 percent. This growth translates into 64,300 additional jobs in the Suburban economy. The majority of these new jobs was in the private sector (62,000 jobs), reflecting significant growth in each industry except Mining, which remained constant. Growth was particularly exuberant in Services (22,600 jobs), Wholesale/Retail Trade (15,400 jobs), and Construction (12,400 jobs). Public sector growth (2,300 jobs) was concentrated solely in State and Local Government, which has added 7,000 jobs. Federal Government employment declined by 4,700 over the year.

Job Growth in the Metropolitan Area

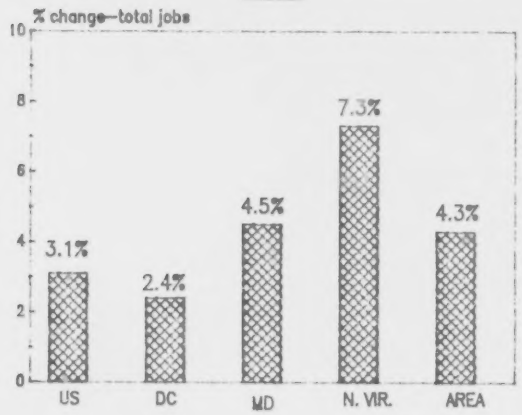
The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area rose by 14,900, between September and October of this year, reflecting growth in both the private and public sectors. Private sector growth (10,400 jobs) was concentrated in Wholesale/Retail Trade (6,100 jobs) and Services (2,400 jobs). Slight increases were registered in Manufacturing (700), Construction, (600), Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (500), and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (200). Public sector growth resulted from increases in both Federal Government (200 jobs) and State and Local Government (4,300 jobs).

Over the year (October, 1985 to October, 1984) the Metropolitan Area economy registered a substantial gain of 79,200 new jobs. The private sector accounted for 71,900 of the total. Growth was especially strong in Services (28,800), Wholesale/Retail Trade (17,100), and Construction (13,200). These industries continue to be the sustaining forces in Area job growth. In the public sector, jobs rose by 7,300 over the year, due to significant growth in State and Local Government (8,700 jobs), while the

Federal Government experienced a decline of 1,400 jobs (- 0.4 percent).

Over the past five years (October, 1980 to October, 1985) the private sector has continued to grow substantially. Services is the leading industry with an increase of 112,300 jobs, followed by Wholesale/Retail Trade with 67,200 jobs. However, the public sector has declined over the past five years by 9,600 jobs.

COMPARITIVE GROWTH RATES
IN TOTAL JOBS
OCTOBER '84 TO OCTOBER '85



U.S. JOBS IN 1995

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the U.S. economy will add nearly 16 million new jobs between 1984 and 1995. According to their moderate growth scenario, there will be 122.7 million jobs in the U.S. in 1995. Nine out of 10 of these new jobs will be in the service-producing industries. If Washington Area jobs keep pace with projected national employment growth (an annual growth rate of 1.3 percent), then the Washington, D.C. MSA will have 2,055,800 jobs by 1995 and the District will have 699,100 jobs.

Most of the industries targeted for better than average national growth have a strong presence in the Area. In 1984, for example, Services represented 30.0 percent of total employment (with a national growth rate of 2.4 percent); Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate represented 5.8 percent of total employment (1.5 percent annual growth); and Trade represented 20.0 percent of total employment (1.4 percent annual growth rate).

Nationally, Federal Government job growth over the projected period is zero. In 1984, the Federal Government accounted for nearly 20 percent of all Washington Area jobs and 34 percent of all Distict jobs. Thus, the Washington Area, and the District in particular, could face growth problems with its major industry possiblely making no contribution to job growth.

In spite of the negative growth in Federal employment (2.2 percent), between 1979 and 1984, total Area employment grew a healthy 12.6 percent over this five-year period. (See the November Area Labor Summary, pp. 8-9.) This recent history indicates that the Washington Area can generate strong growth, even when its major industry is in decline.

On the occupational side, BLS projections indicate that the fastest growing jobs in the U.S. will be for technical workers (28.7 percent) followed by executive, administrative, and managerial workers (22.1 percent); professional workers (21.7 percent); and service workers (21.3 percent). On the other hand, many low and semi-skilled occupations will produce large numbers of jobs openings, even though their growth rates will be less than those jobs requiring more extensive education and training. Included among the occupations that will produce the largest number of new jobs are: cashiers, janitors, truck drivers, waiters and waitressess, nursing aides, retail sales persons,

general office clerks, food perparation workers, guards, auto mechanics, and cooks. Most of the rapidly expanding National jobs and jobs with the largest absolute growth are well represented in the local job market.

From both an industry and occupational prospective, the BLS projections suggest an optimistic outlook for the Washington Area. The damping factor is, of course, the projection of no growth in Federal employment nationally.

Detailed tables and descriptions of the BLS projections, methodology, and assumptions have been published in the November Monthly Labor Review, which can be purchased from the Government Printing Office (Superintendent of Documents. GPO, Washington, D.C. 20402) for $4.00 a single copy.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 9,324 in October--down 238 from September. In October, 1985, 51.4 percent of all UI recipients were males, with clerical and sales workers comprising 28.6 percent of all UI claimants. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.0 weeks for all claimants in October, up 0.1 weeks from the previous month.

Since October, 1984, the number of individuals receiving UI benefits declined by 1,541. Despite the drop in the total number of UI claimants, the the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment rose from 9.8 weeks in October, 1984 to 10.0 weeks in October, 1985. As the table below indicates, though, other selected characteristics of the insured unemployed improved over the year.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
October 1985

	Oct. b/ 1985	Sept. c/ 1985	Oct. 1984
Total	9,324	9,562	10,865
Sex			
Male	4,791	4,876	5,494
Female	4,533	4,686	5,371
Occupation			
Prof., tech., & Mgr.	2,446	2,510	2,656
Clerical & Sales	2,663	2,586	2,894
Service	2,133	2,324	2,244
Farm, Fish, Forest	58	46	60
Processing	31	27	39
Machine Trade	148	143	139
Benchwork	64	67	73
Structural	902	866	778
Misc. & INA	879	993	1,982

LENGTH OF CURRENT SPELL OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
October 1985

Duration and Sex	Oct. a/ 1985	Sept. b/ 1985	Oct. 1984
Total	9,324	9,562	10,865
1-2 Weeks	1,508	1,353	1,737
3-4 Weeks	1,064	1,077	1,495
5-14 Weeks	3,767	4,302	4,117
15-26 Weeks	2,985	2,830	3,516
Median Duration			
All Claimants	10.0	9.9	9.8
Males	9.8	9.8	9.5
Females	10.2	10.0	10.2

Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

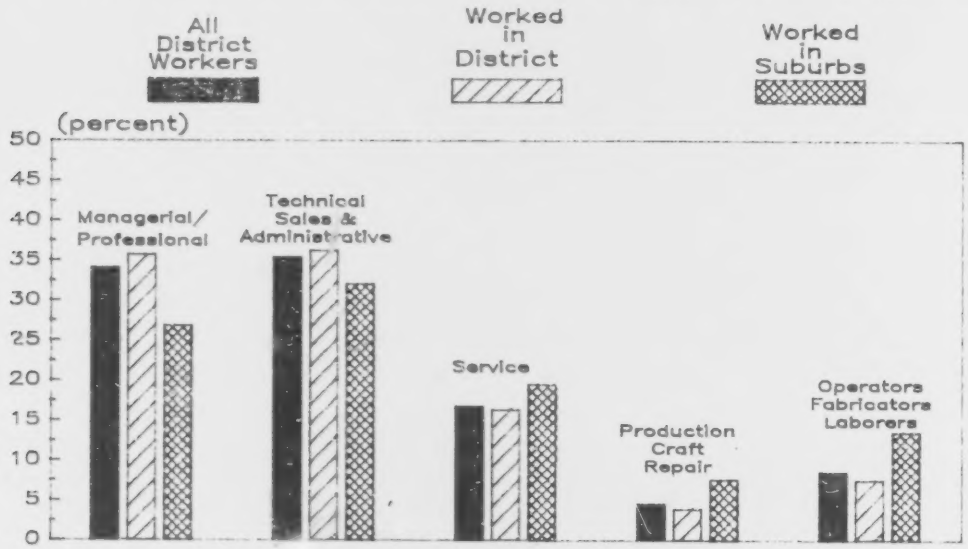
a/ This data refers to all individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits from the District regardless of place of residence.
b/ Preliminary
c/ Revised

Source: DOES/LMIR

LMI-TID-BIT

The estimated population of the District of Columbia in 1984 was 626,900--about 1.8 percent lower than the 1980 Census count. Provisional 1984 population estimates for the City and its Wards by age, race, and sex may be obtained from the D.C. Office of Planning, Suite 400, 420 7th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004.

OCCUPATION OF DC RESIDENTS BY PLACE OF WORK: 1980



A CENSUS PROFILE: THE KINDS OF JOBS HELD BY DISTRICT RESIDENTS BOTH IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS IN 1980

In the November issue of the Area Labor Summary, the Labor Market Information Division profiled the geographic locations in the Metropolitan Area where District residents worked at the time of the Census. In this issue LMIR looks at the kinds of jobs they held both in the City and the Suburbs. In 1980, 250,739 District residents worked in the Metropolitan Area, 82 percent in the District and 18 percent in the Suburbs.

At that time, more than a third of all District workers were managers or professionals, while another 25 percent were administrative support workers. Services occupations (such as, building guards, health workers, food service workers, and custodians) provided employment for another 16 percent. The blue collar type jobs (craft workers, production workers, and laborers) accounted for only 13 percent of all employment for District residents. Suburban jobs held by District residents tended to be slightly less skilled than the jobs held by the resident living and working in the City. For example, about 8 percent of District residents working

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION OF D.C. RESIDENTS BY PLACE OF WORK: 1980
(Percent Distribution)

	ALL DC WORKERS	WORKED IN DC	WORKED IN SUBURBS
Occupation	%	%	%
Managerial & Professional	34.1	35.7	26.8
Technical, Sales & Administrative	35.4	36.2	32
Technicians	5	4.9	5.3
Sales	5.4	5.2	6.4
Administrative Support	25	26.1	20.4
Service Occupations	16.7	16.3	19.5
Farming	0.4	0.3	0.7
Precision Production, Craft & Repair	4.6	3.9	7.6
Operators, Fabricators & Laborers	8.5	7.5	13.5
Industry			
Construction	3.3	2.6	6.4
Manufacturing	4.5	4.1	5.3
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	6.8	6.7	7.6
Wholesale Trade	1.2	0.9	2.1
Retail Trade	9.9	9.1	13
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6.1	6.3	5.1
Business and Repair Services	7	6.5	8.9
Personal Services	5.3	5	6.9
Professional & Related Services	28	29.8	20.1
Public Administration	26.6	27.4	22.7
All Other Industries	1.4	1.3	1.6

Source: Census-Journey to Work: Characteristics of Worker in Metropolitan Areas (PC80-2-6D).

in the District were operators, fabricators, or laborers, while nearly 14 percent of District residents commuting to suburbia were so employed. Similarly, 36 percent of the jobs held by District residents working in the District were managerial or professional, but only 27 percent of the suburban jobs were in this higher paid classification. Still, the professional and managerial jobs constituted the largest proportion of all Suburban jobs held by District residents. In 1980, most of the District residents commuting to the Suburbs held "good" jobs.

More than 55 percent of all District residents worked in only two of the eleven industrial classifcations used in the Census--the Professional and Related Services industry and Public Administration. While the industrial distribution of those residents working in the Suburbs tended to be more diverse, these two industries still provided over 40 percent of the Suburban jobs held by D.C. residents. Interestingly, only a little over 3 percent of all District residents worked in Construction, but of those residents working in the Suburbs, over 6 percent worked in the building industry.

When the occupational and industrial distribution of District residents working in the District was compared to the distribution of jobs located in the District, there was a relatively good match. There existed, however, a tendency for District residents to hold slightly more of the City's professional, managerial, and administrative support jobs but slightly fewer of the blue collar and service jobs. Relatedly, residents tended to hold a slightly larger proportion of jobs in the Professional and Related Services industry and in Public Administration.

Job Service . . .

• Labor Market Information

DISTRIBUTION OF JOBS IN THE DISTRICT AND DISTRICT JOBS HELD BY DISTRICT RESIDENTS: 1980

	JOBS IN DISTRICT (%)	DC RESIDENTS WORKING (%)
Occupation		
Managerial & Professional	33	35.7
Technical, Sales & Administrative	34.9	36.2
Technicians	4.8	4.9
Sales	5.5	5.2
Administrative Support	24.6	26.1
Services Occupations	17.5	16.3
Farming	0.5	0.3
Procision Production, Craft & Repair	4.9	3.9
Operators, Fabricators & Laborers	9.2	7.5
Industry		
Construction	3.6	2.6
Manufacturing	4.7	4.3
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	6.8	6.7
Wholesale Trade	1.2	0.9
Retail Trade	10.1	9.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6	6.3
Business and Repair Services.		
Personal Services	7	6.5
Professional & Related Services	5.6	5
Public Administration	27.7	27.4
All Other Industries	1.5	1.3

SOURCE: Census- Journey to Work: Characteristics of Workers in Metropolitan Areas (PC80-2-6D)

MAYOR BARRY AND FAIRFAX EMPLOYERS MEET

Mayor Marion Barry Jr. and officials from the District met on October 29, 1985 with Fairfax County Chairman John F. Herrity and major employers in Fairfax County to discuss Mayor Barry's program to link suburban jobs with the District's unemployed. The breakfast meeting, in Springfield, Virginia, was the second in a series of briefings Mayor Barry has initiated with suburban business leaders about his Seven Point Plan for Regional Employment Cooperation. The meeting was hosted by the Fairfax County Chamber of Commerce, the County's Economic Development Authority, and the Department of Manpower Services.

The Seven-Point Plan, announced last June, is designed to alleviate labor shortages in many suburban areas and high unemployment in the District. It involves industry-by-industry employer

meetings; free screening and referral services; a new Transportation Response Center; customized training to meet employer's needs; a public information campaign; expanded day care; and establishment of a regional advisory body, the Washington Metropolitan Area Jobs Council, to assist in the overall implementation and coordination of service.

Mayor Barry said: "We look forward to working in a close partnership with the business community in Fairfax County and all area jurisdictions to help achieve full employment throughout the region. A cooperative system that mutually benefits workers and employers, will strengthen not only our local economies but the entire regional economy."

More than 37,000 jobs seekers are currently registered with the D.C. Department of Employment Services, the District's public employment office. Nearly 30,000 persons, or 80 percent, are classified as experienced workers--rental clerks, laborers, service workers, administrators, sales representatives, craftpersons, and a variety of other occupations.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In September, 1985, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 253 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.0 percent unemployment rate, same as in August, was tied with two other metropolitan areas (Lowell and Springfield, Massachusetts) for the twenty-nineth lowest rate.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area had the second lowest

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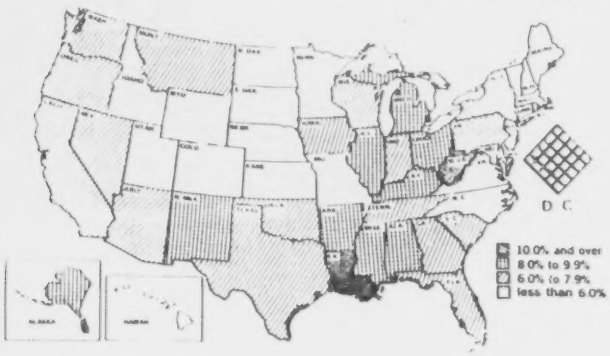
rate at 4.0 percent. The Boston Area, had the lowest rate--3.5 percent, up from 3.3 percent posted in August. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, D.C., had a 5.2 percent rate, up from 5.0 percent in August. The Washington Area's jobless rate has ranged between 3.7 percent and 4.2 percent for the last three years. The Washington Area's rate was 3.9 percent in September of last year, this was up 0.1 percentage point.

Unemployment Rates by State, September 1985



When the District of Columbia (with an September preliminary rate of 9.1 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the 5th highest jobless rate. This ranking was the same as August, but up six positions from the July ranking. Virginia (5.3 percent) and Maryland (4.3 percent) were unchanged from the August ranking, 34th and 44th, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. Only two States, West Virginia (12.6 percent) and Louisiana (10.7 percent), had double-digit unemployment rates. New Hampshire had the lowest rate--3.4 percent.

Of the 22 States reporting over-the-year declines in unemployment rates for September seven had decreases of 1.0 percentage point or more. States with the largest decreases were Alabama (2.8 percentage points), North Carolina (2.0 percentage points), and Pennsylvania (1.6 percentage points). Over the years unemployment rates rose 1.0 percentage point or more in six States--Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Texas.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District of Columbia had the 10th highest jobless rate at 9.1 percent, the same as in August. In July, the District had the 13th highest rate. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 8.4 percent. This was down 0.2 percentage point from the average of 8.6 percent in August. Of the selected cities, 15 posted lower jobless rates, 7 recorded higher unemployment rates, and two were unchanged over the year. Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest jobless rate (16.7 percent). On the other hand, Boston, Massachusetts (4.8 percent) had the lowest rate for the fourth consecutive month. Gary posted the largest over-the-year decline, a drop of 7.4 percentage points. Birmingham was down 3.5 percentage points from September,1984. For the second consecutive month, New Orleans had the largest over-the-year rise in its' jobless rate, 2.1 percentage points.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

City	September 1985	1984
1. Gary, IN	16.7	24.1
2. Cleveland, OH	13.2	13.2
3. New Orleans, LA	11.0	8.9
4. Dayton, OH	10.6	11.3
5. Newark, NJ	9.8	11.7
6. Chicago, IL	9.7	9.2
7. Buffalo, NY	9.5	10.9
8. Miami, FL	9.5	9.5
9. Cincinnati, OH	9.3	10.7
10. District of Columbia	9.1	8.8
11. Birmingham, AL	8.9	12.4
12. St. Louis, MO	8.5	8.7
13. Houston, TX	8.4	7.0
14. New York, NY	8.1	8.8
15. Atlanta, GA	8.0	6.7

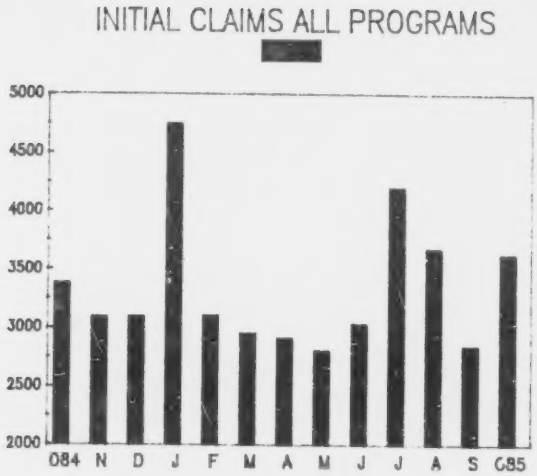
16.	Pittsburgh, PA	7.7	9.3
17.	Los Angeles, CA	7.5	9.0
18.	Columbus, OH	7.3	7.8
19.	Milwaukee, WI	7.3	6.9
20.	Philadelphia, PA	6.6	8.3
21.	Baltimore, MD	6.6	7.2
22.	Salt Lake City, UT	6.1	6.5
23.	Dallas, TX	5.9	4.4
24.	Boston, MA	4.8	5.5

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

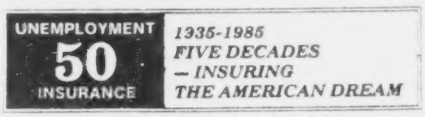
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The District of Columbia paid a total of $5.5 million in unemployment compensation benefits from all its regular programs in October, 1985. This was 5 percent above the September outlay, but 3 percent below the level set in October, 1984. All benefit payment activities were up from last month--a seasonal fluctuation ranging from 1 to 28 percent. October represents the beginning of a quarterly change of base period for determining monetary eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits. A significant number of persons becomes eligible as of the current base period, and thus claims are filed en masse. Others determine that benefits may be higher because of the level of earnings in the current, as opposed to the previous base period and also file accordingly. Initial claims reflect this seasonal phenomenon more than any other payment activity. This month, initial claims surged 28 percent above the previous month. During October, 1984, claims rose 38 percent. Likewise, in July--the month in the previous quarter of this year for a base period change--claims rose 39 prcent.

During the January-October period this year, the benefit outlay was $53.3 million, compared to $60.5 million in the same period in 1984 and $82.5 million in the same period in 1983. Similarly, in the current ten-month period,



33,900 claims have been taken--398,050 jobless weeks claimed, with 365,670 weeks actually compensated because workers were idled through no fault of their own. Slightly more than 20,000 persons received benefits for the first time during this period, while 10,080 exhausted entitlement. The average payment per week amounted to $146.



HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of October, 1985 decreased $9.16. Average Weekly Hours were down 0.7 an hour. Average Hourly Earnings dropped 4¢ an hour.

Printing and Publishing had the largest increase over the month. Weekly Earnings rose $3.46, as Weekly Hours showed a 0.6 of an hour decrease. Hourly Earnings were up 32¢ an hour. The increase was due to overtime.

Hours and earnings in Other Non-Durable Goods were down significantly in October, 1985. Weekly Earnings dropped $50.01. Weekly Hours declined 1.6 hour, as Weekly Earnings dropped 88¢. The decrease was due to less overtime.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
October 1985

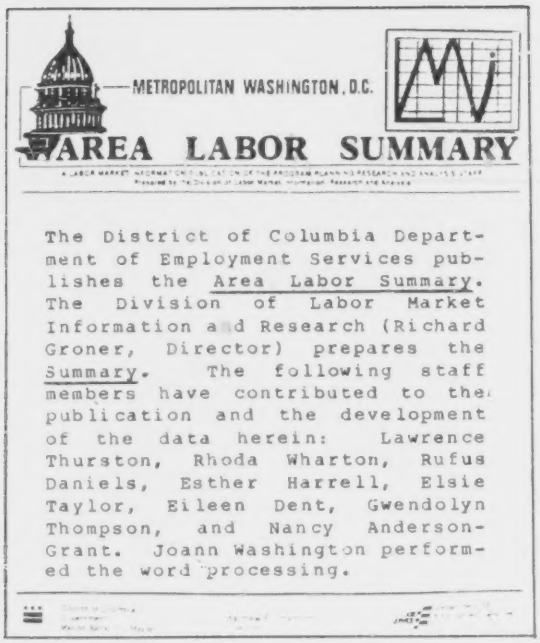
	October 1985	September 1985	October 1984	% Change From September 1985	% Change From October 1984
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,386	2,658	3,047	+ 27.4	+ 11.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,212	34,316	38,634	+ 2.6	- 8.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,171	32,139	35,427	+ 3.2	- 6.4
Total Benefits Paid	$4,827,551	$4,624,018	$4,926,125	+ 4.4	- 2.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$145.54	$143.88	$139.05	+ 1.2	+ 4.7
Number of First Payments	1,788	1,678	1,656	+ 6.6	+ 8.0
Number of Final Payments	902	839	989	+ 7.5	- 8.8
Total Beneficiaries	8,680	9,494	9,001	- 8.6	- 3.6
Average Weeks of Duration d/	18.6	19.2	21.4	- 3.1	- 13.1
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	178	126	266	+ 41.3	- 33.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	3,401	2,961	4,357	+ 14.9	- 21.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	3,260	2,929	3,992	+ 11.3	- 18.3
Total Benefits Paid	$561,496	$507,419	$648,456	+ 10.7	- 13.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$172.24	$173.24	$162.44	- 0.6	+ 6.0
Number of First Payments	157	134	247	+ 17.2	- 36.4
Number of Final Payments	91	76	123	+ 19.7	- 26.0
Total Beneficiaries	837	825	1,034	+ 1.5	- 19.1
Average Weeks of Duration d/	20.8	21.9	16.2	- 5.0	+ 28.4
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	66	60	69	+ 10.0	- 4.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	751	620	949	+ 21.1	- 20.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	579	492	655	+ 17.7	- 11.6
Total Benefits Paid	$100,669	$85,415	$105,652	+ 17.9	- 4.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$173.87	$173.61	$161.30	+ 0.2	+ 7.8
Number of First Payments	57	45	58	+ 26.7	- 1.7
Number of Final Payments	30	20	0	+ 50.0	+100.0
Total Beneficiaries	172	152	174	+ 13.2	- 1.1
Average Weeks of Duration d/	10.2	10.9	11.3	- 6.4	- 9.7
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,630	2,844	3,382	+ 27.6	+ 7.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	39,364	37,897	43,940	+ 3.9	- 10.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	37,010	35,560	40,074	+ 4.1	- 7.6
Total Benefits Paid	$5,489,716	$5,216,852	$5,680,233	+ 5.2	- 3.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$148.33	$146.71	$141.74	+ 1.1	+ 4.6
Number of First Payments	2,002	1,857	1,961	+ 7.8	+ 2.1
Number of Final Payments	1,023	935	1,112	+ 9.4	- 8.0
Total Beneficiaries	9,689	10,471	10,209	- 7.5	- 5.1
Average Weeks of Duration d/	18.5	19.1	20.4	- 3.1	- 9.3

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington performed the word processing.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
October 1985

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	October 1985	September 1985	October 1984	October 1985	September 1985	October 1984	October 1985	September 1985	October 1984
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	411.97	421.13	388.58	37.9	38.6	37.8	10.87	10.91	10.28
Durable Goods	358.58	369.36	340.92	40.2	40.5	39.2	8.92	9.12	8.85
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	344.22	400.53	372.44	43.9	48.7	37.9	8.98	a/ 8.96	a/ 9.84
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	388.23	387.98	350.21	41.7	41.1	39.8	9.31	b/ 9.44	8.95
Other Durable Goods	314.71	338.83	328.83	37.2	38.2	39.1	c/ 8.46	a/ 8.87	8.41
Non-durable Goods	469.52	467.68	424.62	35.9	37.0	36.7	12.80	12.64	11.57
Food & Kindred Products	576.50	547.41	447.62	36.4	38.5	35.8	b/15.84	a/ 15.53	c/13.90
Printing & Publishing	456.58	453.12	433.68	34.4	35.4	36.2	a/13.12	a/ 12.80	11.98
Other Non-Durable Goods	310.25	368.26	280.19	41.7	43.3	40.2	c/ 7.44	a/ 8.32	6.99

Total Production Workers	October '85	September '85	October '84
	34,500	34,200	34,000

a/ Overtime at premium pay.
b/ Pay increase.
c/ Less overtime.
d/ Shorter work week.
j/ More business, other than seasonal.
k/ Less business other than seasonal.
m/ Increase in proportion of lower paid employees.
n/ Increase in proportion of higher paid employees.

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